

# Jeffersonian Republican.

Richard Nugent, Editor

THE WHOLE ART OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTS IN THE ART OF BEING HONEST.—Jefferson

(and Publisher)

VOL. I.

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No 30.

## JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum in advance.—Two dollars and a quarter, half yearly,—and if not paid before the end of the year, Two dollars and a half. Those who receive their papers by a carrier or stage drivers employed by the proprietor, will be charged 75 cts. per year, extra. No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor. Advertisements not exceeding one square (sixteen lines) will be inserted three weeks for one dollar; twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion; larger ones in proportion. A liberal discount will be made to yearly advertisers. All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

## JOB PRINTING.

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## DELAWARE ACADEMY.

The Trustees of this Institution, have the pleasure of announcing to the public, and particularly to the friends of education, that they have engaged Ira B. NEWMAN, as Superintendent and Principal of their Academy.

The Trustees invite the attention of parents and guardians, who have children to send from home, to this Institution. They are fitting up the building in the first style, and its location from its retired nature is peculiarly favorable for a boarding school. It commands a beautiful view of the Delaware river, near which it is situated, and the surrounding scenery such as the lover of nature will admire—it is easily accessible the Eason and Milford Stages pass it daily, and only 8 miles distant from the latter place, and a more salubrious section of country can nowhere be found. No fears need be entertained that pupils will contract pernicious habits, or be seduced into vicious company—it is removed from all places of resort and those inducements to neglect their studies that are furnished in large towns and villages.

Board can be obtained very low and near the Academy. Mr. Daniel W. Dingman, jr. will take several boarders, his house is very convenient, and students will there be under the immediate care of the Principal, whose reputation, deportment and guardianship over his pupils, afford the best security for their proper conduct, that the Trustees can give or parents and guardians demand.

The course of instruction will be thorough adapted to the age of the pupil and the time he designs to spend in literary pursuits. Young men may qualify themselves for entering upon the study of the learned professions or for an advanced stand at College for mercantile pursuits, for teaching or the business of common life, useful will be preferred to ornamental studies, nevertheless so much of the latter attended to as the advanced stages of the pupil's education will admit. The male and female department will be under the immediate superintendence of the Principal, aided by a competent male or female Assistant. Lessons in music will be given to young ladies on the Piano Forte at the boarding house of the principal, by an experienced and accomplished Instructress. Summer Session commences May 4th.

## EXPENSES.

Board for Young Gentleman or Ladies with the Principal, per week, \$1 50  
Pupils from 10 to 15 years of age from \$1 to \$1 25  
Tuition for the Classics, Belles-Lettres, French &c., per quarter, 2 00  
Extra for music, per quarter, 5 00  
N. B. A particular course of study will be marked out for those who wish to qualify themselves for Common School Teachers with reference to that object; application made for teachers to the trustees or principal will meet immediate attention.

Lectures on the various subjects of study will be delivered by able speakers, through the course of year.

By order of the Board,  
DANIEL W. DINGMAN, Pres't  
Dingman's Ferry, Pike co., Pa., May 2 1840

## NOTICE.

The Book of Subscription to the Stock of the Upper Lehigh Navigation Company, will be re-opened at Stoddartsville, on Wednesday, the 15th day of July ensuing, when subscriptions will be received for the balance of stock which remains re-open. At the same time and place the Stockholders will elect a board of Directors.

Charles Trump,  
John S. Comfort,  
Henry W. Drinker,  
William P. Clark,  
Commissioners

June 16, 1840

N. B. Proposals will be received at Stoddartsville, on Thursday the 16th day of July ensuing, for doing the work either wholly or in jobs, required by building a lock and inclined plane with the necessary grading, fixtures and machinery for passing rafts descending the Lehigh over the Falls at Stoddartsville. It is expected that the work will be commenced as soon as practicable and be completed with despatch.

Prepared for the Jeffersonian Republican.

## A list of Governors of the State of Pennsylvania.

Some weeks since, we published a list of Governors of the Province, and we now add those of the State.

Under the present Constitution of '76, the Governor was styled President of the Supreme Executive Council, and elected by that body each year.

1777 March, Thomas Wharton, Jr.—died in '68  
'78 Oct. Joseph Reed,  
'81 Nov. William Moore.  
'82 do. John Dickerson.  
'85 Oct. Benjamin Franklin.  
'86 do. Thomas Mifflin.

In October 1790, Thomas Mifflin was re-elected by the people, the votes being as follows:

WHOLE NUMBER OF VOTES.

1790 Thomas Mifflin,	27,725
Arthur St. Clair,	2,802
	30,527
'93 Thomas Mifflin,	19,590
F. A. Muhlenberg,	10,700
	30,290
'96 Thomas Mifflin,	30,310
F. A. Muhlenberg,	1,011
	31,321
'99 Thomas McKean,	37,241
James Ross,	32,643
	69,887
1802 Thomas McKean,	47,879
James Ross,	17,037
	64,916
'05 Thomas McKean,	43,644
Simon Snyder,	38,483
	82,127
'08 Simon Snyder,	67,975
James Ross,	39,575
John Spayd,	4,006
	111,556
'11 Simon Snyder,	52,319
William Tilghman,	3,609
	55,928
'14 Simon Snyder,	51,099
Isaac Wayne,	29,566
	80,665
'17 William Findlay,	66,331
Joseph Hiester,	59,272
	125,603
'20 Joseph Hiester,	67,905
William Findlay,	66,300
	134,205
'23 John A. Shulze,	89,928
Andrew Gregg,	64,311
	154,139
'26 John A. Shulze,	72,710
J. Sergeant,	1,174
	73,884
'29 George Wolf,	78,219
Joseph Ritner,	51,776
	129,995
'32 George Wolf,	91,335
Joseph Ritner,	87,186
	178,521
'35 Joseph Ritner,	94,023
George Wolf,	65,804
H. A. Muhlenberg,	40,586
	200,413
'38 D. R. Porter,	133,550
Joseph Ritner,	126,029
	259,579

## REPRESENTATION FROM THE NORTHAMPTON DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.

From 1774 to '88, the Delegates in Congress were elected by the Assembly, the only one from this district was George Taylor of Easton, who was chosen on the 20th July 1776, when he signed the declaration of Independence—he served but one year.

In 1788 when the first election by the people took place, and also in '90 and '92, Northampton was connected with other counties in the choice of a member, and Berks county furnished him in the person of Daniel Hiester.

1794 Samuel Sitgreaves.  
'96 do. do.  
'98 Robert Brown, for one year in place of S. Sitgreaves, appointed commissioner to England, and also for the next term of 2 years.

1800 do. do.  
'02 do. do.  
'04 do. do.  
'06 do. do.

In 1808, John Ross was also a member of Congress from this district, at that period Bucks, Montgomery, Northampton, Wayne and Luzerne, together sent three members—Robert Brown and John Ross, were on different tickets, though it so happened that both were elected from the same county

'10 do. do.  
'12 do. do.  
'14 do. do.  
'15 John Ross in place of R. Brown, resigned.  
'16 do. do.  
'18 Thomas J. Rogers.  
'20 do. do.  
'22 do. do.  
'24 George Wolf,  
'26 do. do.  
'28 do. do.  
'29 Peter Ihrie, jr. in place of G. Wolf, resigned  
'30 do. do.  
'32 David D. Wagener,  
'34 do. do.  
'36 do. do.  
'38 do. do.

## ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT FROM THIS DISTRICT.

1788 John Arndt, voted for Geo. Washington.  
'92 Wm. Henry, " " "  
'96 No one elected.  
1800 Jonas Hartzell, " Thomas Jefferson.  
'04 Henry Spering, " " "  
'08 Jacob Weygandt, " James Madison.  
'12 Nath. Michler, " " "  
'16 James Wilson, " James Monroe.  
'20 D. W. Dingman, " " "  
'24 Daniel Raub, " Andrew Jackson.  
'28 Henry Winters, " " "  
'32 David D. Wagner, " " "  
'36 Jacob Kern, " Martin Van Buren.

In 1796, the electors from this district received a less number of votes than the others, and as in the case of the Congressional election of 1803, some other district had two electors.

## Frontier Sketches.

Moses Van Campen, the writer of the following narrative was born in Lower Smithfield township, in this County, in 1759—his father resided on the farm now occupied by Peter Treibly, on the river Delaware, and at the breaking out of the revolutionary War removed to Fishing Creek, near the Susquehanna. Two years since, Moses petitioned Congress for a pension, and forwarded therewith this narrative—the old veteran resides in Livingston county, New York, and we are assured that his statements are entirely worthy of belief—he is nearly related to Aaron Dupui, Esq. and others of our respectable families, and with pleasure we add that his application for a pension was successful.

My first service was in 1777, when I served three months under Col. John Kelly, who stationed us at Big Island, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Nothing particular transpired during that time, and in March '78, I was appointed Lieutenant of a company of six-months men. Shortly afterward I was ordered by Col. Samuel Hunter, to proceed with about 20 men, to Fishing Creek, (which empties into the North Branch of the Susquehanna about twenty miles from Northumberland,) and to build a fort about three miles from its mouth, for the reception of the inhabitants in case of an alarm from the Indians. In May, my fort being nearly completed, our spies discovered a large party of Indians making their way towards the fort. The neighbouring residents had barely time to fly to the fort for protection, leaving their goods behind. The Indians soon made their appearance, and having plundered and burnt the houses, attacked the fort, keeping a steady fire on us, during the day. At night they withdrew, burning and destroying everything in their route.—What loss they sustained we could not ascertain, as they carried off all the dead and wounded, though, from the marks of blood, it must have been considerable. The inhabitants that took shelter in the fort had built a yard for their cattle, at the head of a small flat, at a short distance from the fort, and one evening in the month of June, just as they were milking them, my sentinel called my attention to some movement in the brush, which I soon discovered to be Indians, making their way to the cattle yard. There was no time to be lost; I immediately selected ten of my sharpshooters and under cover of a rise of ground, got between them and the milkers. On ascending the ridge, we found ourselves within pistol shot of them; I fired first and killed their leader, but a volley from my men did no further execution, the Indians running off at once. In the meantime, the milk pails flew around in every direction, and the best runner got to the fort first. As the season advanced, Indian hostilities increased, and notwithstanding the vigilance of our scouts, which were constantly out, houses were burnt and families murdered. In the summer of '78 occurred the great massacre of Wyoming, after which the Governors of Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania, petitioned Congress to adopt speedy measures, for the protection of the frontiers, which subject was referred to a committee of Congress and Gen. Washington. They recommended that the War should be carried into the enemy's country and a company of rangers raised for the defence of the frontier. In '78 Gen. Sullivan was sent with an army into their country. The provisions for the supply of the army were purchased in the settlements along the waters of the Susquehanna, and deposited in Storehouses. I was appointed under the title of Quarter-Master, to superintend this business, and about the middle of July, by means of boats had collected all the provisions at Wyoming where Sullivan with his army lay, waiting for them. About the last of the month, our army moved for Tioga Point, while a fleet of boats ascended the river parallel with the army.

We reached Tioga Point early in August, where we halted for Gen. James Clinton to join us with his brigade, which came by the way of the Mohawk river and so into Lake Otsego. During this time the Indians were collecting in considerable force at Chemung a large Indian village about eleven miles distant. As they became very troublesome neighbours, Gen. Clinton contemplated an attack upon them, but wished to ascertain their numbers and situation, and selected me for that dangerous enterprise. I prepared myself an Indian dress, breech cloth, leggings, and moccasins. My cap had a good supply of feathers, and being painted in Indian style, I set off with one man, dressed in the same manner. We left the camp after dark, and proceeded with much caution until we came to the Chemung, which we supposed would be strongly guarded. We ascended the mountain, crossed over it, and came in view of their fires, when having descended the hill, we waited quietly until they lay down and got to sleep. We then walked round their camp, counted the fires and the number of Indians at some of the fires, and thus formed an estimate of their numbers, which I took to be about six or seven hundred. I returned and having made my report to the General, early next morning, I went to my tent, spread down my blanket, and had a refreshing sleep. In the afternoon Major Adam Hoopes, one of the Generals aids, requested me to wait upon the General, which I obeyed. The latter requested, as I had learned the way to Chemung, that I would lead the advance, he having selected General Hand, of the Penna. line, to make them a visit with eleven hundred men. I accepted the service, and we took up our line of march after sundown. When we came to the Narrows I halted, according to order, until the main body came up, when the General ordered us to enter the Narrows, observing "Soldiers, cut your way through." We did so and entered the Indian village and camp at day-break, but found that the birds had flown. We halted a few minutes for our men to refresh, set fire to their village, and having discovered from their trail that they had gone up the river, followed it about two miles. Here our path lay up a narrow ridge called Hogback Hill, which we remarked seemed formed by nature for an Indian ambuscade. Accordingly, every eye was fixed on the hill, and as we began to ascend, we saw the bushes tremble, and immediately rifles were presented, and we received a deadly fire, by which sixteen or seventeen of the advance were killed or wounded. We then stood, sprang under cover of the bank, and for a moment reserved our fire. Six or seven stout fellows rushed out with tomahawk and knife to kill and scalp our comrades. It was now our turn to fire, every shot counted one: they fell. General Hand now came on at quick step, advanced within a few rods of them, and ordered his men to fire and then charge them at the point of the bayonet; they were soon routed and put to flight. We returned with our dead and wounded the same night to our former camp. We had no further opportunity of coming to a brush with them, until we were joined by our whole force under Gen. Clinton. We were opposed by the enemy's whole force, consisting of Indians, British and Tories, to whom we gave battle a little below Newtown Point. Our loss was trifling. On the return of the army I was taken with the camp fever, and was removed to the fort which I had built in '78 where my father was still living. In the course of the winter I recovered my health, and my father's house having been burnt in '78, by the party which attacked the before mentioned fort, my father requested me to go with him and a younger brother to our farm, about four miles distant, to make preparations for building another, and raising some grain. But little apprehension was entertained of molestations from the Indians this season, as they had been so completely routed the year before.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## POLITICAL OPINIONS OF MARTIN VAN BUREN IN REGARD TO THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE, &c.

From the Report of the proceedings and debates of the Convention of 1821, assembled for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State of New York.

No. 1.—Martin Van Buren in favor of placing Free Negroes on an equality with White Men in regard to the right of suffrage.

At the opening of the Convention, Friday, August 31st, 1821.

Mr. King, from the committee appointed to consider and report in what manner it would be expedient to take up the business of the Convention, presented a series of resolutions the 6th of which was as follows:—

Resolved, That so much of the Constitution as relates to the rights and qualifications of persons to be elected, be referred to a committee to take into consideration the expediency of making any, and if any, what alterations or amendments, therein,

and to report such amendments as they may deem expedient.

Jour. of the Convention, page 35.

Wednesday, Sept. 12th, 1821.

Mr. Sanford, from the committee appointed, reported that the committee having considered the subjects referred to them, recommended the following amendments to the constitution.

1st. Every white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the State, six months, next preceding any election, and shall within one year preceding the election have paid any tax assessed upon him, or shall, within one year preceding any election have been assessed to work on a public road and shall have performed the work assessed upon him, or shall have paid an equivalent in money, therefor, according to law, or shall within one year preceding the election have been enrolled in the Militia in this State, and shall have served therein according to law, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the town or ward in which he shall reside, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators, Members of Assembly, and all other officers who are or may be elective by the people.

Jour. Con. page 134.

September 19th, 1821.

On motion of Mr. Sanford, the report of the committee relative to the right of suffrage, was taken up for consideration, and was discussed.

Jour. Con. 178, &c. &c.

The question being on the first section as originally reported by the committee.

Mr. Jay, moved that the word White be stricken out.

See Jour. Con. page 190.

The object of this amendment was to place the Negroes on an equality with the Whites in regard to voting.

Col. Young earnestly opposed the amendment.

"We ought," he said, "to make a constitution adapted to our habits, manners, and state of society. Metaphysical refinements and abstract speculations are of little use in framing a Constitution.

"No Whiteman will stand shoulder to shoulder with a negro in the train band or jury room. He will not invite him to a seat at his table, nor in his pew at church. And yet he must be placed on a footing of equality in the right of voting, and on no other occasion whatever, either civil or social!!

"The minds of the blacks are not competent to vote" continued Col. Young, "they are too much degraded to estimate the value of exercising with fidelity and discretion, that important right. It would be unsafe in their hands!! &c."—See Jour. Con. page 191.

The question on striking out the word WHITE, was then taken by ayes and noes, and decided in the affirmative, ayes 63, noes 50. MARTIN VAN BUREN voting in the affirmative to strike out the word WHITE, and thus place the NEGRO ON AN EQUALITY WITH THE WHITE MEN IN VOTING AT ELECTIONS.—See Jour. of Con. page 202.

After the above vote was taken, Gen. Root immediately arose and observed, that "There was danger of extending the right of suffrage too far. It was now extended to NEGROES, or in the polite language of the day, to COLORED PEOPLE. It was, in his opinion, inexpedient to